ENGLISH

for Boys and Girls



8





Tanzeem ul Madaris Ahl e Sunnat

Pakistan

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CLASS

8th

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Contents

CHAPTER-1 A Dialogue

Qasim: Assalam-u-Alaikum, Uncle.

Uncle: Wa-alaikum Assalam.

Where have you been, Qasim? We have met after a long time.

Qasim: I have been to Dubai, Uncle, and I have just come back.

Uncle: What did you go to Dubai for?

Qasim: You know father is doing a job there and mother is there too. I went to see them, particularly mother. She has been very ill.

Uncle: I am sorry to hear that .How is she now?

Qasim: She is fine, uncle. Thank you. She has now fully recovered.

Uncle: Your School, I hear, has just reopened after vacation and I do not think, you have missed much; I think that with just a little extra effort you could easily make up your deficiency in your studies.

Qasim: No, uncle, I have certainly missed many important lessons and I know I shall have to work pretty hard. I am glad, I have already started doing so. I have started attending classes regularly and my brother has started helping me too.

Uncle: When are your exams, Qasim?

Qasim: My exams are not far. That is why I have come back from Dubai. I never wanted to miss my exams.

Uncle: How about your course in Maths? Have you finished it?

Qasim: We have nearly finished our Maths course. Only a few chapters are left. I am not worried so much about Maths. My real worry is that I have missed a number of lessons and practicals in Physics and Chemistry. I find these two subjects rather tough. And they are important too. But I am glad that my brother has started helping me out in these subjects. My brother is a teacher, you know, and he has taught these subjects for a number of years.

Uncle: That is good. I am glad to know that your brother has thought it fit to help you immediately. I know, he is a good teacher. What do you plan to do, after your exams?

Qasim: It all depends, uncle, I have decided to go in for medicine if I get a good position. If, however, I do not get good marks, I may go into business or agriculture after my matriculation.

Uncle: Whatever your plans for life may be, Qasim, your English has to be good. Our standards in English have fallen badly and that is a misfortune. We should know that English has become an international language and the language of science and technology.

Qasim: You are very right, uncle .I shall keep that in mind. I hear the sound of the horn. My school van has come and I must go now. Khuda Hafiz!

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

1.Why did Qasim go to Dubai?

2.What did he come back from Dubai for?

3.What two subjects does Qasim find tough?

4.What has Qasim decided to do after his studies?

5.Why does Qasim's uncle think that our English has to be good?

B.One of Qasim's friends prepared notes for him in the subjects of Physics and Chemistry while Qasim was on leave. Qasim should write a note of thanks to him. Help Qasim in writing a note of thanks.

C.Supply the correct tense in the blanks using the verb given within brackets with have or has.

Example:

They _________ from England by plane just now.(arrive ,arrived, arrived).

They have arrived from England by plane just now.

1.We ______ an exciting football match today.(watch, watched, watched)

2.The clock______ five.(strike,struck, struck)

3.The gardener _____ the lawn after a long time today.(mow, mowed, mown)

4.__________ you ever _____ in the river?(swim, swam ,swum)

5.This milk _________ sour. We cannot drink it. (go, went, gone)

6.The butcher ________ a cow for the meat.(slaughter, slaughtered, slaughtered)

7.He ________ two books this year. (publish, published, published)

8.I_______not ______Zahid since he was fourteen.(see, saw, seen)

9.Now you ______ another mistake.(make, made, made)

10.Nausheen ___________ her knitting and is now going to read a stroy book. (finish, finished, finished)

D. Read

a. A crowd is a lot of men, women and children.

b. Cutlery is a lot of knives,froks and spoons.

Now give three examples for each of these in the same way.

1. Clothes are a lot of___________ and________.
2. Furniture is a lot of__________and __________.
3. Poultry are a lot of __________and ___________.
4. Cattle are a lot of __________and ___________.
5. Stationery is a lot of__________and __________.

CHAPTER-2 The Forgetful Man

Past Perfect

An old man had a lot of money. He did not know where to keep it. There were no banks in those days. He hit upon an idea. One day he dug up a hole in the floor of his bedroom and put away all his money in that hole. He filled up the hole with such skill that it became a part of the floor again. Nobody could tell where the hole was . After this the old man completely forgot where he had hidden his money and where he had dug up the hole in the floor. He had forgotten all about it. Quite often after this he needed the money but he didn't know where to find it . He had not told any of his relatives or friends about the hole. They, therefore, could not come to his help.

One night a thief came to his bedroom. The old man was very much frightened. He hid himself under his bed and let the thief operate.The thief dug up the hole and began to take out the money. When the old man saw his money he gave a loud shriek . The thief got frightened. He dropped the money and ran away. The old man was very happy. After all he had found his money. He was so excited about his discovery that he ran to tell his

friends about it.

Friends:You look so happy today. What has happened?

The Forgetful Man: You know I had hidden away all my money. I had done so a long time ago and I had forgotten completely about it. I have found it today. That's why I am so happy.

Friends: Where had you hidden away your money?

The Forgetful Man:I had dug up a hole in my house, dear friends. I had put away all my money in that hole. I had filled up and covered that hole completely and had forgotten about this hole altogether.

Friends: That certainly calls for a treat . Doesn't it ?

The Forgetful Man : Yes ,it does. I only wish ,I had remembered where I had put away the money. I had needed it on a number of occasions. I had needed it to spend on my daughter's wedding. I had needed it to build my house. And I had borrowed money for everything in the past. Now I am going to pay back all the loans I had taken out.

But let's go to some good restaurant first. You had asked for a treat, hadn't you? They all go out looking for a good restaurant and a hearty meal.

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

1.Why did the forgetful man hide his money in the hole ?

2. What did the forgetful man do when a thief came to his bedroom?

3.What did the thief do in the forgetful man's bedroom?

4.What did the forgetful man do when he saw his money?

5.What did the thief do then?

B.Supply the correct tense in the blanks using the verb given within brackets.

Example:

She .... her breakfast by the time her father came to fetch her. (eat, ate , eaten)

She had eaten her breakfast by the time her father came to fetch her.

1.I............ my homework well before my class began .(do, did, done)

2.We ....our work long before the bell rang. (finish, finished, finished)

3.The teacher ....school when you inquired about him. (leave, left, left)

4.The forgetful man forgot where he...................his money. (hide, hid, hidden)

5.She told me all over again what she ....me earlier. (tell, told , told)

6.The wise man ....him good advice.(give, gave, given)

7.I know, I.............. you some where before. (meet ,met , met)

8.She wrote with her own pencil in school. She ....not ....it at home .(forget, forgotten , forgotten)

9.When I reached the airport, he ....already .... the plane. (board , boarded, boarded)

C.Complete the story with the help of the following.

An old man ....a hole in his bedroom. Then he forgot completely ....The thief began................a loud shriek ....happy.

D. Now shut your book and write the whole story once again in your own words.

CHAPTER-3 On the Ocean

All in a hot and copper sky,
The bloody sun , at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the moon.

Day after day , day after day,
We stuck, nor breath nor motion;
As idle as a painted ship,
Upon a painted ocean.

Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink;
Water , water, everywhere,
But not a drop to drink.

S.T.Coleridge

Exercise

A. Under line the words in the poem which rhyme with these.

Drink, ocean ,moon.

Can you think of other words with the same sound ?

B. What word is used for?

Example:

One who speaks : speaker.

1. One who teaches?................................
2. One who buys?....................................
3. One who sells?...................................
4. One who acts?.....................................
5. One who plays?...................................
6. One who operates?..............................
7. One who sings?...................................
8. One who writes?..................................
9. One who challenges?...........................
10. One who reads?.................................
11. One who lies?......................................

Prefix

The prefix "dis" means , "not" and the prefix "inter" means " between" among:

For example , integrate - disintegrate , nationa l- international ,

Add prefixes to the following words to change their meanings.

Fit, Known, Information, Loyal, Usual

CHAPTER-4 Tolerance of the Holy Prophet

Tolerance means to bear pain or hardships with patience. It also means to bear things you do not like. For example when you are very angry and want to hit someone, but do not do so, you are displaying tolerance. The greatest tolerance was practised by our Holy Prophet (S.A.W).

We follow the teachings of our Holy Prophet (S.A.W).We learn from his life how much tolerance he (S.A.W) practised. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) showed great tolerance all through his life. He (S.A.W)never gave trouble to anyone. He (S.A.W) even prayed for his enemies and for those who troubled him. Our Holy Prophet (S.A.W) was a model of tolerance. He (S.A.W) never wished ill of any one. Hazrat Ayesha (R.A) said that the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) never took revenge upon any one. Abu Sufyan was the worst enemy of Islam before he became a Muslim. At the conquest of Makkah the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) not only forgave him but also honoured him by declaring "amnesty" for those who took refuge in his house.

The people of Makkah boycotted the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) socially for three years. When he(S.A.W) went to Taif to preach

Islam, the people there threw stones at him. Hazrat Jibrael (A.S) asked the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) on this occasion of trial, "O, Muhammad (S.A.W) speak, if you so wish ,I will destroy them".

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) replied,"O, Gracious and Merciful God, show them the right path, for they do not know what they are doing. They do not recognize me. They do not know I am Muhammad (S.A.W) the Prophet of God. Make it known to them that I am their great well-wisher. "

His enemies had a lot of wealth and weapons. When they fought with the Holy Prophet (S.A.W), they were larger in number.

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) had only a few soldiers and a small quantity of weapons, but he (S.A.W) showed great courage and patience, because he (S.A.W) had his trust in God. At one time he (S.A.W) was left all alone in the battle field, but even then he (S.A.W) showed courage and patience. He (S.A.W) said,"

"I amd the true Prophet of God". God gave him victory.

In his last address, the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) said," Revenge for bloodshed, (as was the custom in the days of ignorance before Islam) is forbidden. I forgive those who murdered my cousin, Ibne Rabiah". Hazrat Ans Bin Malik (R.A) said," I served the Prophet (S.A.W) of God for 10 years. By God, he (S.A.W) never objected to anything I said or did ". We, as Muslims should follow

the noble example of the tolerance of our Holy Prophet (S.A.W).

Exercise

A. Answer the following questions.

1.What do you mean by tolerance?

2.Give an example of tolerance from the life of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W)?

3.What did the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) do at the conquest of Makkah?

4.What did Hazrat Jibrael (A.S) ask the Holy prophet (S.AW)?

5.What did the Holy prophet (S.A.W) say to God?

6.What did Hazrat Ans Bin Malik (R.A) say about the Holy Prophet (S.A.W)?

7.What should the Muslims do?

B.Make nouns from the following verbs.

Example: Die: death

Tolerate, practise, conquer, destroy, object

CHAPTER-5 Clever Mirchu

A woodcutter and his wife lived in a village. They had seven children, all of them boys. The woodcutter and his wife were so poor that at times they did not know where to get money to buy food for their children. The children were growing so fast that they always felt hungry.

The youngest son, however, was the one who caused his parents the utmost anxiety. It is true that he did not eat much, but this was because he was so small. Indeed, when he was born, he was only the size of a pepper, and that was why he was named Mirchu.

Once it so happened that there was no rain for months. A great famine spread across the land and the woodcutter soon had nothing to give to his family. All the savings were gone and there was nothing left to eat.

"We can no longer feed our children." The woodcutter told his wife one night as they sat beside the empty hearth. "Whenever the boys get up in the morning for their breakfast there is nothing for them to eat. My dear, there is only one thing that we can do. We must take them into the forest and leave them there; May be some rich man finds them and takes them home. I am sure that he'll take better care of them." The poor wife cried and cried. She was so full of sorrow to hear this. But, at last as the night wore on, she agreed to her husband's plan. After all, she could not see her children die of hunger. She thought and thought, but no other plan came to her mind. She wished, she had only three children instead of seven. They could have been fed well and brought up nicely. As the woodcutter and his wife argued, they raised their voices. The little Mirchu heard every bit of what they said.

Unlike his brothers, he was not asleep. For a long time he lay thinking what would be the best thing to do. As soon as it was twilight, he got up quickly and crept out of the cottage and off he ran to the forest. He filled his pockets there with small white stones. Then he ran back to the house and was in bed again all quiet and pretending to be fast asleep when his mother called him.

"We are all going to the forest." His mother told the boys, "You must all help your father gather firewood, for there is no money left to buy any food." The boys were so excited that they completely forgot about their hunger and were in no time on the way to the forest with their father leading. The forest was dark and lonesome but the woodcutter knew every bit of it so well that

before long they were right in the deepest part of the forest.

"I will cut down the small trees," said the woodcutter, "and you boys must collect all the branches and tie them into small bundles. It is going to be hard work." With that he cut the trees with his axe and set his seven sons to work. While the boys were gathering as many sticks as they could, the woodcutter nodded to his wife and the two of them just sneaked away. The boys felt a kind of shudder. They began to shout and call for their father, thinking that he might be playing some kind of a trick with them. When, however, he did not appear for quite some time they really felt frightened and began to cry bitterly. Then the clever Mirchu said, "Do not worry, boys, I know the way home. All we have to do is to follow the trail of the white stones. Father isn't going to come."

Mirchu's brothers, however, doubted what he said. At this he repeated what their father had said the night before and told them how he had filled his pockets with stones and dropped them one by one on the way. So Mirchu led his brothers through the deep forest and along the winding paths until they reached the cottage. Perhaps we are not going to be welcomed", Mirchu said softly. "Let us wait outside the cottage for a while and see if we can hear what father and mother are talking about".

When the woodcutter and his wife arrived home early that day they had found ten silver coins waiting for them. This was in payment of a debt that they had long forgotten about. At the sight of so much money the woodcutter's wife wept for joy. But when she remembered that she would never see her boys again, all her joy vanished and she began to sob. "What use was that money to her now," She thought. "My sons, my poor little sons," She exclaimed sorrowfully, "What would I not give to have you safely back home. Perhaps, by now they might have been eaten by wolves." This was all Mirchu wanted to hear. He pushed the door open and ran to his mother. His brothers followed him too. "Don't cry mother. We are all here. All safe and sound." What joy and happiness there was in the woodcutter's cottage that night and what a feast they all had as they sat around the table! The woodcutter, his wife and all their seven sons lived happily ever after.

Well done, little Mirchu!

Exercise

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why were the woodcutters children always hungry?
2. Who gave the utmost anxiety to his parents?

3. Why was the youngest son called Mirchu?

4. What did the mother wish, when she was so full of sorrow?

5. What did Mirchu fill his pockets with?

6. What did Mirchu's mother tell him in the morning?

7. Why did the boys forget their hunger?

8. Why did the boys begin to weep bitterly?

9. Why did they have a feast in the woodcutter's cottage?

B. Fill in the blanks with any one of the words given below.

Unlike growing sorrowful spread anxiety

nodded doubted pretending remembered excited

1.The children were........so fast.

2.The youngest child gave his parents the utmost..........

3.A great famine.........across the land.

4.The poor wife wept and was very..........

5............his brothers Mirchu was not asleep.

6.He was in bed ....to be asleep.

7.The boys were so ....that they quite forgot their hunger.

8.The woodcutter to his wife.

9.Mirchu's brothers............what he said.

10.Woodcutter's wife ....her boys and began to sob.

C. Read the following sentences and tick the correct answer.

i. The children were always hungry, hungry means:

(a) Without food (b) without water (c) Without money

ii.The youngest son gave the utmost anxiety to his parents, anxiety here means:

(a) sadness (b) Joy (c) worry

iii.When he was born, Mirchu was the size of a pepper only, size of a pepper means:

(a) Very fat (b) very small (c)very big

iv.Some rich man will find them and look after them, look after here means:

(a) Run after them (b) search of them (c)take care of them

v.As soon as there was light Mirchu crept out of the cottage, crept out here means:

(a) Ran out quickly

(b) moved out quietly

(c) jumped out loudly

CHAPTER-6 A Computer

Teacher: (Miss Nazia)

Girls! Today I am going to tell you about a very useful and wonderful machine. This machine helps us in counting things and in calculations of large amounts in a matter of seconds.

Komal:(Student)

Miss! Is it an adding-machine or a pocket calculator?

Teacher: Well! In a way, yes! And in a way, no. But it is far different and bigger. It is called a computer. It helps us in solving many types of problems. It stores in its memory large amounts of facts and figures. It can even talk to us.

Komal: Oh! It must be really wonderful, but how can we talk to it?

Teacher: When you talk with anybody, you use a language. Similarly, if you want to talk with a computer you must know its language.

Komal: Miss, it is very interesting. What kind of a language is used by a computer?

Teacher: First of all let me tell you a little more about a computer, then I shall tell you about its languages. In ancient times the Chinese used an abacus to calculate. The first computer was invented by a French philosopher and scientist, named Pascal, in 1642. It was just an adding machine. But later

on, during the period of three hundred years, lots of changes have taken place. The present day computers are much smaller and faster than the old ones. These computers can add, subtract, multiply and divide. They can do many other things as well.

Komal: Miss Nazia! Now please tell us about the language of the computer.

Teacher: In the beginning there were four main languages of the computer known as Basic, Cobol, Fortran and Pascal. These languages were used to pass commands to start with the programming.As the functions and applications of the computer increased, the four languages branched and sub branched into hundreds of languages. Some of these are generic, not specific, and are used to develop software applications, whereas others are specific and are made for particular applications. At present, there are more than two thousand computer programming languages to pass on the commands to this modern day wonder the computer, according to the requirements.

Komal:please tell us, how can we give these instructions to the computer?

Teacher: There are three parts of a computer.

One of them is a keyboard like that of a typewriter. We can type our instructions on it. The second part is the body of the computer, the C.P.U., It works like a brain. The third part is a

small television, the monitor, which shows the answers to your problems.

Komal: Can we ask about anything we like to know by using the keyboard?

Teacher: Yes, but you have to use a particular recorded programme for each topic. This programme is available on a diskette. A diskette is a tiny plastic record. Through these diskettes you can play games and learn Mathematics, science and English.

Komal: Thank you very much, Miss, I really had no idea before this about the wonderful functions of a computer.

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

i. Who invented the first computer?

ii. What are the functions of a computer?

iii. How many parts does a computer have?

iv. Name some of the languages of the computer.

B. Read the lesson again and fill in the blanks.

i. Is the computer an .... machine?

ii. It stores in its .... large amounts of facts and figures .

iii. If you want to talk to a computer , you must know its............

iv. The first computer was invented in the year...........

v. Each computer programme is available on a ....

C. Make as many sentences as you can with the help of these tables.

(i)

He She They I We	has been have been	working	since 8'oclock-in the morning or for the last six hours.

(ii)

The boys The girls The mother The teacher The doctor	had been	playing for two hours when the teacher came. studying for four hours before going to sleep. Out shopping when the guests arrived. preparing his lecture for one hour. before he came to the class. looking after the patient for hours before he came to his senses.

D. Give proper instructions to your friend to operate a computer. Write your instructions in the form of a list .

CHAPTER-7 Hockey

A game resembling hockey was played in Persia about 2000 B.C. The Greeks played this kind of a game in the 5th and 6th centuries B.C But their rules of playing hockey were different from our rules. Hockey was also played in France in the Middle Ages.

Many countries of the world started playing modern hockey in the 19th Century. It became very popular in Great Britain. It also spread to other European countries and to Australia and New Zealand as well.British soldiers brought this game to the sub continent when Great Britain occupied this part of the world in the 19th century.

The teams of all these countries started playing hockey against one another. Hockey was included in Olympic Games in 1908 and 1920 and in all the Olympics from 1928 onwards. Hockey was also included in Asian Games held in New Delhi in 1952. World Cup for hockey started in 1971 and Champions Trophy was introduced in 1978 by Pakistan.

The countries which have very good hockey teams are Pakistan, India, the Soviet Union, the Great Britain, Holland, Germany,

Spain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and South Korea Kenya, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and China. Some other countries also play hockey but the standard of their hockey teams is not very high.

Women's teams from many countries took part in Olympic Games in 1980 for the first time. The first Olympic gold medal was won by women's hockey team of Zimbabwe. Women's teams from Asian countries also take part in Asian Games. Many other international tournaments are also organized for women's teams. An International Women hockey tournament was held in Lahore in 1996. Pakistani women hockey team also participated in it. Good players are picked up from local clubs and trained by the Pakistan Hockey Federation to play matches against other countries. The Pakistan hockey team is one of the strongest teams in the world. It takes part in all the hockey tournaments of the world. It has won many gold, silver and bronze medals in these tournaments.

Exercise

A. Answer the following questions.

i.Who brought the game of hockey to the sub-continent?

ii.When was hockey included in the Olympic Games?

iii.When did the world Cup for hockey start?

iv.When did the Champions Trophy start?

v.When did the women's hockey teams take part in the Olympic Games for the first time ?

vi.Which country won the first gold medal in women's hockey?

B.Read these examples carefully and answer orally the questions that follow .

Example:

Q: Will it be hot tomorrow?

Ans: I am not sure , It may be hot tomorrow or it may not.

Q: Will it be cold tomorrow?

Ans: I am not sure. It may be cold tomorrow or it may not .

i.Will it be bright tomorrow?

ii.Will it be cloudy tomorrow?

iii.Will it be wet tomorrow?

iv.Will it be dry tomorrow?

v.Will it be sunny on Saturday ?

vi.Will there be a storm next month?

vii.Will there be snowfall next December?

viii.Will the temperature be high tomorrow?

ix.Will the temperature be low tomorrow?

C.Complete these sentences with the correct words.

i.In winter we mostly (stay, are staying, stayed) indoors.

ii.She will go for shopping if he weather (will be, is, can be) fine.

iii.We have only (a small, a little, a few) number of letters to write.

iv.There was a (large, great many, plenty) number of rooms in the apartment.

v.She visited her friend (that, who, she) lives in Islamabad.

D.Make questions beginning with why and then answer the same questions.

Example:

(a) She is eating a bun, why? She is hungry.

Why is she eating a bun?

She is eating a bun because she is hungry.

(b) He is locking the door, why? He is leaving the house.

Why is he locking the door?

He is locking the door because he is leaving the house.

(c) He went to the well, why? He wanted some water.

Why did he go to the well?

He went to the well because he wanted some water.

(i) He is running. Why? He wants to catch the bus.

(ii) Afshan is going to Karachi. Why? She wants to attend her cousin's wedding.

(iii) Adnan was busy yesterday. Why? He was preparing for his examination.

(iv) Naila is wearing her best clothes. Why? She is goings to a party.

(v) Arif is sitting in front of the fire, why? He is feeling cold.

(vi) Rukhsana looks very happy why? She has won a prize.

(vii) He went to the doctor. Why? He was ill.

(viii) Naseem gets up late on Sunday. Why? It is a holiday.

(ix) Pinky does not want a notebook. Why? She already has one.

(x) She brought a bunch of flowers, why? They do not costmuch.

E.Join these sentences into one using "when" e.g.

The guests arrived, Sheila was singing a song.

The guests arrived when Sheila was singing a song.

(i) They were going to school, It started raining.

(ii) I reached the market; The shops were closed.

(iii) The bell rang, she was playing the piano.

(iv) I arrived at her house. It was locked.

(v) He knocked at the door. Naila was sleeping.

(vi) He was playing cricket. He was injured.

(vii) He was boarding the bus. He fell.

(viii) She was attending the class. Her brother arrived.

CHAPTER-8 Prayer

There is, I know, no need
For this; no need
To say in the monsoon night.
'Show me the straight way
The way
Of those
To whom You have
Given your grace
Not of those
Who earn Your anger
Not of those
'Who go astray'.
But when the wind
Makes noise in the mango tree
And the frangipani
Holds out its yellow
Richness, I say this
'Not to remind You
Of me, but myself
Of this and all of You'.

M. Athar Tahir

Theme of the poem:

This poem is a prayer addressed to Almighty Allah seeking His guidance through life and asking for hope and the strength to stay on the path of God, the path of righteousness and to stay away from the path of Satan, the path of evil, ('Y' is written in capital for You and Yours as these have been used for God Almighty.)

Exercise

1.Suppose you are praying to God, write, in five sentences, what you would like to pray for.

2.Here is a mixed group of words. Take out the rhyming words and write them down separately.

Grace, yellow, way, need, night, trace, fellow, day, feed, brace, hanger, gay, right, read, anger, lay, breed, mellow, may, bleed, sight, hello, pay, need, fight

CHAPTER-9 Hazrat Umar (R.A)

Hazrat Umar (R.A) was the second Caliph of Islam .He (R.A) was born at Makkah in a noble tribe called, the Quraish. He (R.A) received the title of "Faruq" after he embraced Islam. He (R.A) was one of the very few persons in Makkah who could read and write.

He (R.A) was a tall, strong and brave man. He (R.A) was also a very good wrestler, horse rider and a swordsman. He (R.A) was a very daring man. Business was his occupation. He (R.A) was an enemy of Islam, but an incident changed his life completely. One day, he (R.A) heard his sister reciting verses from the Holy Quran .He (R.A) listened with interest and when she had finished reciting, he lowered his head. Filled with new spiritual thought, he (R.A) ran to the Holy prophet (S.A.W) and embraced Islam. His conversion to Islam was of great value to the Holy prophet (S.A.W) in his mission of Islam.

Afterwards, he (R.A) remained very close to the Holy prophet (S.A.W).

Hazrat Umar (R.A) participated in the holy wars and proved a great strength for Islam. He (R.A) remained Caliph for 11 years.

He (R.A) conquered a vast empire during the 11 years of his Khilafat. He (R.A) introduced a great system of administration, which served as a model during the whole of Islamic histroy. He introduced a large numbers of reforms. He organized the army. He (R.A) was a great man who shaped the destiny of the Muslim Ummah.

He (R.A) gave much importance to justice and well-being of the people. He (R.A) led a very simple life. He (R.A) loved to meet people and enquire about their problems. He (R.A) followed the saying of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W). "Treat your servant as you would treat yourself. Master and servant are both equal before God."

Hazrat Umar (R.A) was kind and sympathetic to the poor. He (R.A) spent many sleepless nights. He (R.A) used to roam in the streets to see the conditions of his people. One night he (R.A) passed by a house and heard children crying. There was a pot of water on the fire. The mother told them to go to sleep and when the food was ready she would wake them up. But the children would not listen. Hazrat Umar (R.A) asked the woman, "What is the matter?" She told him that there was nothing to eat. There was no money and no grain in the house. Her husband had died. The children were crying for food.He (R.A) helped the

widow with food, money and clothing. He (R.A) was very strict in the case of judgement. He (R.A) would not spare any one, not even his own son, if wrong was committed by him. For him high and low, rich and poor, were all equal before the law. One day, while Hazrat Umar (R.A) was saying his prayers in the mosque, a non Muslim named Feroze killed the Caliph with a knife. Hazrat Umar (R.A) lies buried near the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) and Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A) in Madina.

Exercise

A. Answer the following questions.

i.Who was the second Caliph of Islam?

ii.What was his sister doing when Hazrat Umar (R.A) entered the house?

iii.How long did Caliph Umar (R.A) rule?

iv.What kind of life did Hazrat Umar (R.A) have?

v.What did the Caliph hear while passing by the poor widow's house?

B. Fill in the blanks.

i.Hazrat Umar (R.A) was born at ....

ii.Hazrat Umar (R.A) .... in the holy wars.

iii.He (R.A) .... the army.

iv.He (R.A) gave much importance to ....and the ell-being of the people.

C.Make as many sentences as you can by using the following table.

He She They I We	has been have been	sleeping working	since 4 o'clock in the evening. since morning.

(D) Write a paragraph on "justice" in 7-10 lines.

CHAPTER-10 It is a great virtue to be helpful

There was once a holy man who lived in a forest. He lived there all alone in a small hut. He was very pious and God-fearing. He always liked to help others. He helped others even at his own expense.

One night there came a terrible storm in the forest, accompanied by a heavy rain. The holy man was busy in his work when he heard a knock at the door.

He opened the door and there stood before him a gentleman who spoke to him thus;

"Sir, I am a hunter. I came to the forest to hunt, but because of this storm and the heavy rain it is not possible for me to hunt, I cannot go back either. I am looking for shelter. I shall be grateful if you could let me spend the night here".

The pious old man without any hesitation asked him to step in. He gave him a towel to dry himself. He then gave him a cup of hot milk to drink. The hunter looked around. It was a small room with one little cot. Only one person could sleep on it.

"Sir, this is a very small room and there is hardly room for two. How are we going to spend the night here, the two of us?" said the hunter. The pious old man said."You are very simple. True, the room is small, very small indeed but it is the heart that

matters. If one has a large heart, one can manage". The hunter was satisfied with this answer. He started drinking his milk. Another knock was heard at the door. This time even louder. The pious old man opened the door. There was a farmer asking for shelter.

"Sir, I am a farmer. But in this heavy rain there isn't a thing that I can do. I can't even go home. Could you please give me shelter for the night?" The pious old man, as usual, asked the farmer to come in. He offered him a glass of milk.

Now there were three men, instead of two, in that little room. The farmer was surprised. He said, "Sir, this is a small room. You already have a guest. How are we, the three of us, going to spend the night in a small room such as this?"

The pious old man told the farmer that in case they could not sleep, they could at least stand all night in a small room such as this.

The weather outside was becoming more stormy. Some one was knocking very hard at the door again. The pious old man moved to open the door. The farmer, however, asked him not to do so. "There is hardly any place for the three of us in this room. How could we accommodate any more people?"

The old man was very kind and generous. He could not see people in trouble. He was always ready to share whatever he had with other. He said to the farmer, "The weather was bad

outside. You wanted shelter. You knocked at my door and I opened it for you. Just imagine what might have happened if I had not allowed you in". The knocking at the door was still going on.

The old man didn't wait to hear the farmer any more and rushed to open the door.

This time there was a mother with her two small kids, shivering in the cold.

The old man asked them to come in at once and said to the farmer, "Now see what could have happened to the little kids in the cold, stormy night".

The farmer felt guilty and apologized to the holy man. "I am very sorry, Sir. you are a great one. I was selfish. Please forgive me. I'll never say such things again".

The whole crowd spent the stormy night standing in that little hut. They chatted about all sorts of things. They praised the kindness of their host.

The pious old man in that dark and gloomy forest showed them the right path. They decided in their turn to help others as the old man had helped them.

Exercise

A.Answer the following questions.

1.Where did the old man live?

2.Who knocked at his door in the stormy night?

3.How many people asked for shelter during the storm?

4.Did the old man refuse to give them shelter?

5.What did the people do in the stormy night in that small room?

B.Fill in the blanks with proper words.

1.They spent the night standing ....that little hut.

2.The old man..........very kind.

3.The pious old man moved............open the door.

4.Who is knocking..............my door?

5.You would have been in trouble if I ....not helped you.

6.One night there came a terrible storm ....the forest.

C. Write a paragraph of 7-10 lines on kindness.

D.Make meaningful words beginning with the last letter of each word. Make at least fifteen words.

Example:

Cat. The word ends in 't'. Your word that begins with 't' is ;toy'. The last letter in 'toy' is 'y'. Your next word must begin with 'y'. It is 'yellow'. 'Yellow' ends in 'w'. The word that begins with 'w' is obviously 'water'. Now you finish this game. Go on making / finding words in the same manner as above.

E.Underline the objectives in the story; 'It is a great virtue to be helpful.'

قومی ترانہ

پاک سر زمین شاد باد کشورِ حسین شاد باد
تو نشانِ عزمِ عالیشان ارضِ پاکستان !
مرکزِ یقین شاد باد

پاک سر زمین کا نظام قوتِ اخوتِ عوام
قوم ، مُلک ، سلطنت پائندہ تابندہ باد
شاد باد منزلِ مُراد

پرچمِ ستارہ و ہلال رہبرِ ترقی و کمال
ترجمانِ ماضی ،شانِ حال جانِ استقبال !
سایہء خُدائے ذوالجلال

حفیظ جالندھری